Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1853. NEW SERIES.—VOL. 1—NO. 239.

CARDS.

MILLS & CO.,
SOUTH WATER ST.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JOHN CLARK,
Blacksmith and Whitesmith,
ALL KINDS OF JOBBING in blacksmithing. Fire-Proof Doors, Sash, and Hinges, Press Boxes, Iron Safes and Chairs, Machinery, Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds. No. 10 Clark st., fifth door north of Michigan street.

Hydrocathic Retreat.
DR. J. WEBSTER has recently opened his House on the corner of Michigan and Rush streets, for the reception of patients who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of Hydropathic treatment. The Establishment is conducted by the gentle measures from the advocates of the system, and the patronage is respectfully commended to the public.

DR. JAS. J. WEBSTER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
WOULD inform the citizens and public generally that he devotes a portion of every DAY, EVENING and NIGHT to the treatment of all kinds of Acute and Chronic diseases, and that while strongly urges patients to continue the consultation in detail of all in the case with obvious success, introduces a NEW PRACTICE.
Office, St Clark st., next to the Sherman House; Residence, 139 Dearborn st., corner of Madison. 1m14

DENTISTRY
DRS. C. C. & J. D. QUINLAN, Surgeon Dentists and Manufacturers of Carved Block Porcelain Teeth, with Artificial Gums. Teeth inserted in all the different modes from one to an entire set, on Gold, Platina, Silver, and Vulcanized Rubber. Office and Residence, Clark st., over the Post Office.

DR. WILCOX, Dentist,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
CARVED BLOCK TEETH,
No. 30, Dearborn street, Chicago,
(Opposite the Tremont House.)

DR. DUBY'S
DRESSMAKING AND DISPENSING OFFICE, removed to 84 Clark street, to the New Block, directly opposite the Post-Office, a few doors south of the Exchange.
DR. J. A. DUBY, Professor of the Art of Dressmaking, Author of the Philosophy of Dressmaking, Inventor of the Patent Bodice Model, and Discoverer of the Dyspepsia Medicine, Inventor of the Dyspepsia Medicine, with many other valuable inventions, in the Drug Store.
Dr. Duby's Medicines, 84 Clark st. Dressmaking, 84 Clark st.

DR. DUBY'S
DRESSMAKING AND DISPENSING OFFICE, 84 Clark street, opposite the Post-Office, a few doors south of the Exchange.
DR. J. A. DUBY, Professor of the Art of Dressmaking, Author of the Philosophy of Dressmaking, Inventor of the Patent Bodice Model, and Discoverer of the Dyspepsia Medicine, Inventor of the Dyspepsia Medicine, with many other valuable inventions, in the Drug Store.
Dr. Duby's Medicines, 84 Clark st. Dressmaking, 84 Clark st.

DR. J. S. WILLIAMS'
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY,
No. 135 Fourth st., between Vine and Race, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. Williams is the author of the following Lectures, which are recommended by the Medical Faculty as containing more valuable information than any other Lectures published in the English language, viz.:
Lecture on Nervous Diseases, Lecture on Diseases of the Lungs, Lecture on Diseases of the Liver, Lecture on Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lecture on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Lecture on Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Lecture on Diseases of the Skin, Lecture on Diseases of the Blood, Lecture on Diseases of the Heart, Lecture on Diseases of the Bones, Lecture on Diseases of the Joints, Lecture on Diseases of the Spine, Lecture on Diseases of the Brain, Lecture on Diseases of the Eye, Lecture on Diseases of the Ear, Lecture on Diseases of the Nose, Lecture on Diseases of the Throat, Lecture on Diseases of the Chest, Lecture on Diseases of the Stomach, Lecture on Diseases of the Bowels, Lecture on Diseases of the Kidneys, Lecture on Diseases of the Bladder, Lecture on Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Lecture on Diseases of the Testicles, Lecture on Diseases of the Penis, Lecture on Diseases of the Rectum, Lecture on Diseases of the Feet, Lecture on Diseases of the Hands, Lecture on Diseases of the Arm, Lecture on Diseases of the Leg, Lecture on Diseases of the Thigh, Lecture on Diseases of the Hip, Lecture on Diseases of the Shoulder, Lecture on Diseases of the Back, Lecture on Diseases of the Navel, Lecture on Diseases of the Abdomen, Lecture on Diseases of the Pelvis, Lecture on Diseases of the Knee, Lecture on Diseases of the Ankle, Lecture on Diseases of the Foot, Lecture on Diseases of the Hand, Lecture on Diseases of the Wrist, Lecture on Diseases of the Elbow

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1859.

☞ Single Copies of the Morning Edition can be obtained at the office, from the carriers, or of the news venders in Chicago, or by mailing twenty-five cents per copy.

☞ Subscribers to the Daily Tribune, ... 5 cents.
☞ Single Copies of the Weekly, ... 5 cents.
☞ Terms to the weekly copy for mailing and postage, ... 1 cent.
☞ Terms to the Semi-Weekly, ... 2 cents.
☞ Terms to the Tri-Weekly, ... 3 cents.
☞ Terms to the Daily, ... 5 cents.
☞ Terms to the weekly copy for postage and mail, ... 1 cent.
☞ Terms to the Semi-Weekly, ... 2 cents.
☞ Terms to the Tri-Weekly, ... 3 cents.

☞ Advertisements and editorial matter, which authors desire to appear in the Morning Edition, will generally find them in before the hour of the previous evening.

☞ Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, or Morning Distribution of the Tribune are open on Sabbath.

☞ *The Tribune of Insurance Companies and Banks, are the first and second Columns on the fourth page.*

☞ Mr. L. Lawrence is the Agent for the Tribune in the Sale of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

☞ For decision on the great injunction case, see third page.

Douglas Defended.

There is a force contention (behind the scenes) between the two Democratic papers of this city, as to which is *par nobilissimo*, Douglas's "organ." Each wish to be both chain to be, but unfortunately both cannot be, any more than both can be the "official paper." In the strife for the city printing, the *Press* came out ahead by several lengths—but we have been all along inclined to think that on the broader field of Sectional Strife, and Governmental Agitation, the *Democrat* would win the goal. Our surmises are confirmed by the article that appeared in the *Press* of yesterday. Judge Douglas as a shrewd and sensible man, we have no doubt, will now decide that the prudent silence of the *Democrat* is infinitely preferable to the very valorous, but very Don Quixotic defense by the *Democratic Press*.

The people of Chicago have by some time felt disappointed and chagrined that Judge Douglas seemed to be doing nothing effective and doubled in behalf of a Chicago route to the Pacific. While the capitalists of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and indeed of the whole North were interested in a northern route, the leading advocate of Chicago, for the man who might be, and ought to be) was to all appearances regardless of the whole subject, and wholly engrossed in party nominations and political manœuvering. And at this time, when it required untiring energy, watchfulness, and constant labor, to keep the claims of the northern route even before the country, when Col. Benton is doing his utmost to win the advantage of St. Louis, when he has got all personal considerations of by any means he may gain this leading goal for his city and his State, when the South are concentrating on Gwin's southern route, in one unbroken phalanx—at this time of all others, when northern interests and Chicago's claims need a true and valiant leader, Douglas upon whom implicit reliance was placed is—nowhere.

We have waited days and weeks for some manly, outspoken word from him, but there is neither voice nor reply." Wherefore, we have ventured to set forth in plain terms the serious inferences. It may have been very presuming—it is to do so. It may be that we shall find it neither profitable nor prudent "honor," as the *Press* predicts—that we shall, as it intimates, injure our reputation with the Democrats, and shake the confidence of the Whigs, by the least questioning of the Senator's course, and yet, had we all this would be, we give the *Press* fair notice that if Judge Douglas continues to neglect and ignore the interests of Northern Illinois, as he has done during the last year with reference to this Pacific Railroad—if he does not deal by his State as faithfully and truly as Benton does by Missouri, we shall know the reason. And it will not do to try to defend Douglas by sneering at the whole subject as one "whose magnitude seems just now to occupy the entire field of vision of the editor of the *Tribune*." The fact that the *Press* has manifested very little or no interest does not lessen its importance. A railroad to the Pacific that shall pass through Chicago and not South of her, is just as vital to her whether it be advocated by the *Press* or not, or whether it be lost through the negligence of her Senator or not.

But the *Press* after sneering at the subject itself, asserts that Douglas has interested himself in it, and says that "it is scarcely four (!) years since Judge Douglas addressed a Chicago audience, at length, and to their entire satisfaction, upon this subject. And that speech had quite as wide a circulation and excited quite as much comment throughout the nation as the famous letter of old Bullion, which excites so much the admiration of the editor of the *Tribune*."

Exactly! Exactly! It is nearly "four years" since Douglas spoke upon this question. That is the very point we complain about. In your defense itself you have confessed judgment.—Nay, you have spoken of the Senator even worse than we ventured to do. What we want to speak now. Speech four years ago was good for four years ago, but it is not good for to-day. Col. Benton, spoke four years ago, and two years ago, and he speaks again now, louder and better than ever.

But most of Douglas' defense by the *Press* is charged with a very personal, and, we think, very unnecessary and very ungentlemanly attack on one of the editors of the *Tribune*.

Perhaps we had better let this pass altogether. It certainly has nothing to do with the merits of the question, whether the editor of the *Tribune* is young or old, whether he has lived in Chicago one year or one hundred, or whether he heard Douglas's speech since 1854 or 1855.

It may surprise the editor of the *Press*, that we should dare to say as much and yet in view of his patronizing personalities we say that we did know all about Douglas's speech four years ago, that we know all about the St. Louis meeting, and that we feel a good degree of self-respect (without claiming any more knowledge of public affairs than any intelligent man has who "takes the papers") that not a single speech or letter, small or great, that Douglas has published during the last four years escaped our observation. This may seem very strange to the editor of the *Press*, because we have not lived in Chicago all that time, but it will not to anybody else. Douglas's words are read by those who have not had the good fortune to live here so long as our neighbor.

We are truly sorry that the editor of the *Press* seems to have lost his temper and his usual politeness over this matter. *We did not suppose* before that there was a necessary connection between doing the public printing and personally abusing those who do it not. But this is the second time that the *Press* (since "Official Paper" was transferred to it from the *Democrat*) has referred to the editor of the *Tribune* in a way that was at utter variance with all our preconceived opinions of his gentlemanly and upright character, while the *Democrat*, since then, has maintained editorial courtesy to perfection.

And now we beg the editor of the *Press* to get cool and pleasant as soon as possible,—to shut off sneers and personalities, and take right hold of this railroad subject in good earnest. It will then work to much more "profit and honor" than by trying to frighten one out of it. We shall do what little we can to advocate the subject, although we have not lived in Chicago quite two years, and although we are not perhaps quite so old and experienced as the venerable senior editor of the *Press*. Remember, neighbor, that youth is a fault that time will remedy, and with honor, too, that its wound inflicted by false or bitter words prompted by chagrin or envy!

☞ The Washington Union of Saturday speaks of Commander Hollins' conduct in the seizure of San Juan Nicaragua, as characterized by commendable promptness, energy and prudence.

☞ The British steamship Arno reached Havana on Good Friday, having on board Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The General was by the time of landing and spirits, and spent a day or two in the city, receiving all manner of attentions from old and new friends. The Arno sailed on the 30th, for Vera Cruz, bearing the Dictator to Mexico and to power.

Boston and the Administration.

The signs of the times are bad for Boston.—They show that his track and the administration are not running parallel. Two or three incidences have looked that way, but the appointment of Col. James H. Birch, as Register of the Missouri Land Office at Plattsburgh, is a sign so positive, that it becomes the thing signified.—Judge Birch is one of Benton's bitterest enemies. The Judge once said Benton for libel, and the trial is yet to come off. Benton will be compelled to relinquish politics or the conflict of going with the majority.

But however chilling a wind blows upon Boston from the east of power, whatever strokes may fall upon his nearest friend, or whatever advancement comes to his bitterest enemy, one object will never let her sight id. The St. Louis central route to the Pacific, must still be built.—This enterprise he is pledged to carry through. Appointments, displacements, honors, are secondary in his mind to this Pacific road. To this gigantic scheme which shall make St. Louis the centre of the United States, and make Chicago an insignificant "out off." Benton's energies, thoughts and influence are devoted.

Would that Chicago's representative at the seat of government had an equal devotion to the public good, and an equal disregard of personal preferment, or he has equal ability, and persistence, with greater influence among the "powers that be."

☞ A telegraphic report was received at N. York on Sunday, from Boston, that war had been declared between Honduras and Guatemala, but it was not confirmed by advices on Monday.

CANADA.—RECEPTION OF DUTIES.—A dispatch from Quebec states that the Inspector General of Canada has given notice of a motion to make very important reductions in the duties imposed upon various kinds of merchandize. Among other things he proposes that goods going upward through the St. Lawrence canal shall have a free pass through the Welland canal, and those going downward through the latter channel shall pass free along the St. Lawrence. The majority of the House is said to approve of this measure.

☞ The editor of the Boston *Post* has seen a letter from Jenny Lind that says she is not coming out in opera again. It is a great admirer of America, and may visit it again, but cannot specify the time; has not quarrelled with her husband, and don't mean to, which is more.

☞ Capt. Meigs, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, Disbursing Agent of the Capital Extension Fund, and Appropriations for Erection and of Repair of other buildings.

CONVENTION AT MACKINAC.—Alexander Toll has been appointed collector of the district of Michillimanac, Michigan, vice Charles E. Avery, removed.

DOGS TAXED.—In Wisconsin a Bill taxing the dogs of Wauzeeha county has passed the Assembly. Hurrah for Waukesha!. Is it taxes into that drives the dogs mad in these parts!

THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC.—Dodge's Fifth Semi-Monthly Sketch—Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y.

Sketch.—Applied to the sketching of the pupil.—The first is designed for the youngest classes in schools and academies; the Second book for those a little more advanced in reading; the Third for middle classes in schools, etc, the Fourth for the higher classes. These reading books seem, to be each well adapted to the age and purpose for which they are designed.

OLE BULL'S COLONY.—It may be remembered that the *Tribune*, some weeks ago, published an account of the Pennsylvania colony, in behalf of which the generous Norwegian was playing his unexplainable violin, from statements made to the editor by his agent. From the N. Y. *Tribune* we are posted up in regard to the colony to the present time. It states that Ole Bull has been very successful in his southern tour, and that the colony is doing well. The industrious emigrants have erected a number of school houses, and a great many dwellings for the accommodation of themselves and their friends, who are expected to arrive from the Fatherland during the present spring. They have also opened a number of new roads, and are prepared to put in crops of spring grain, &c. A large quantity of maple sugar has been recently produced by the colonists, and we have no doubt Ole Bull Sugar will command a high price in the market. It is said that the great violinist intends, about the first of July, to give a great concert and musical soiree in his colony, at which the viands will consist of beer, venison, trout, and the drink of pure mountain spring water. That will be a feast worth attending.

☞ Lola Montez has appeared in a new light, as a "Preacheress." A short time since she astonished the hands in the Cincinnati Enquirer office, by going there and taking the "stick" and "rule," and setting up a communication she had written in reply to some assertion made by the editor of the Sun. The Sandusky Register says she astonished the "devils." It is the first time she has done that.

☞ We are informed, says the Sandy Hill (Washington Co. N. Y.) Herald, that an extensive publishing house in this State has offered Northrup, the kidnapped slave recently returned to that village, $5,000 for the copyright of his book, which is now being prepared by a member of the bar of that county.

AMERICANS IN CHINA.—Americans are to be found in responsible situations in almost every country on the globe. One is Harbor Master at Shanghai, in China, at present. He sends home a very interesting report of the business of that distant place. It appears that the American tonnage exceeds that of any other nation.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.—A perpetual injunction has been passed on the Broadway Railroad. So this grand speculation, in which people can, an indefinite amount of money and words, and litigation has been sunk is knocked endwise.

SPRINGFIELD AND ALTON RAILROAD.—In a few days, says the *State Register*, a line of railroad will be opened from Bloomington to Chicago, connected with Springfield by a line of fast coaches, "which *will beat the Illinois river at least six hours*."

"This will prove a practical "cut off," the effect of which will soon become visible to the citizens of Peoria."

Fort Wayne and Cincinnati R. R.

We are highly gratified to learn that subscriptions to the stock of this road are rolling up freely. They already amount to nearly $400,000. There is no doubt remaining of the construction at an early day.—*Fort Wayne Times and Press.*

The Lake Shore Road

The Milwaukee *Democrat* makes the following statement as "authentic:"

"Messrs. Bishop & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., have contracted to build the Lake shore Railroad from Milwaukee to the *State Line*, to meet the road to be built from Chicago to the same point. The prosecution and rapid completion of this enterprise will only depend upon comparatively a moderate sum in cash being realized from city bonds and individual subscriptions, to be expended upon the work as it shall progress towards completion. Under the recent acts passed by our Legislature, if the people vote for the city bonds, there will be no obstacle in the way of effecting this result. The balance of payments can be made with stock and bonds of the company.

In case the necessary means in cash can be realized as is anticipated, they will endeavor to have the road completed and equipped by the close of navigation this fall, ready for the transportation of freights and passengers, and arrangements will be made with the Illinois Company to have their road done as soon as ours, so as to secure an almost immediate connection by Railroad with Chicago.

Messrs. Bishop & Co. are men of standing and ability, of extensive influence with Eastern capitalists, and intimately connected with Railroads already constructed: and can be relied upon to perform with energy and honor whatever they may undertake.

We are informed that one or more of the gentlemen will probably meet the citizens of Milwaukee in a few days, at some public hall, to talk over this all important subject, of which due notice will be given in the papers.

Now is the time for the city to decide what it will do to secure the immediate construction of this Road."

A Plea for Public Parks.

No. 2.—*Their Utility as a Conservative Element of Health.*

The popular ignorance of the day on the great facts which ought to govern municipal authorities in their decision of the question of parks, is a subject, Mr. Editor, that is worthy to be noted. In the books of modern Pishwishes. The attractive teachings, however, of Lardner, of Dary and Liebig, are daily making public bodies more familiar with the mysteries of chemistry and meteorology. And having found out that emphises will, and that antipetes, properly used and under some circumstances, will not explode, they are really becoming interested to know whether the human vapes can be heard to advantage in fussy shaped court rooms with high circular domes—and, whether it is necessary to sicken in great cities. To the former of these we do not intend even to allude, for fear of offending our neighbors, and on the latter we shall touch lightly, for fear of being considered erroneously wise or too truly prolix.

There are some chemical principles, which, considered with regard to the peculiarities of this city as to its site and climate, are very worthy of study. Foremost of these, and sublimely illustrating the harmony of the creation, is that of the mutual dependence of the animal and vegetable kingdoms—the law of reciprocity and interchange in functions existing between them. The simple action of the elements of atmosphere in air we take for an instance. The elements of the air inhaled by animals become separated in the lungs; the oxygen is converted in the blood into the narcotic poison, carbonic acid gas, which is then exhaled by the breath. Other sources of carbonic acid exist in the decomposition of vegetables and animal matter, in mortar, lime-stone, and all calcareous stones, in which it exists in a solid form. Its preponderance over oxygen in the air would be fatal to animal life, did not vegetable life have its office to restore the equilibrium. The important function was assigned to trees and plants, that they should absorb the carbonic acid, however generated in the air, by the lungs of animals, by putrid substances, or by other chemicals exhalations, and should replace the oxygen which man and other animals inhale.

The argument to be drawn from these facts is no less strong than the reflections suggested are pleasurable. By them we are taught that man may select his temporary abode, and divide it with the well-planned streets;—along their sides may erect the comfortable dwelling and massive warehouse, and for gain or luxury crowd them with the fruits of foreign climes;—but beneath the whole he may by the unerring rules of science lay deep the complicated network of pipes and tunnels which shall give him convenient gas, pure water to drink, and sewerage to cleanse;—that by laudable enterprise he may fill the mart with foreign customers, or attract his neighbors to theatres and saloons for recreative pleasure;—that by all these ingenuities of art and modern refinement, he may build the great and magnificent city—but to find it one huge metropolitan volcano, from which are vomited unwholesome air, from which.

"A pestilent and most corrosive steam,
Like a gross fog Bootian, rising fast,
And fast condensed upon the dewy wall,
Asks room to spread."

By these we are taught that the buildings, hydraulic works, and sewers, upon which countless time and money have been expended,—the illy-stored goods and rotting fruits of foreign climes and manufactures, so important to the commercial interests of the place,—the crowded marts, crammed lecture-rooms, and gay saloons, entailed evils of the city,—the densely populated alleys and reeking haunts of vice,—all redolent with gaseous poisons and teeming with germs of death, are rendered innocuous as the eloquent demand for the space to dispel, and the trees, and grass, and flowers, to absorb, the destroying element. By these we are taught, in short, that by the decree of the Creator, man leaves to day the country to build the town with all its stately pomp and power; but on the morrow to return to crave from that country in support of his very life the green fields, the running brook, and the poison-killing trees.

These facts come home to us with greater force, however, when applied to a city "in long ingrate confinant." It would seem almost frivolous to point to the unculturated prairie upon which this city lies and borders, to ask for hills which are not within its metes to afford the expiry to drain, or to sigh for the stone which is not found wherewith to replace the rotting plank. There is the leafless forest at from the unreaped vegetation of yonder prairie,—the plain, in some places below the level of the lake, more or less holding its stagnant water,—and there beneath us are the planks, whose lignous matter is daily becoming mould, whose carbon into carbonic acid, and whose hydrogen into water are constantly being oxidized. What need of the numerical tables catalogue of evils is most conspicuous at every corner, in pleasing keeping with the showy bills that tell of hometeads at cheap rates. Apropos: would it then have a trim little cottage for charming Mary? Be let it through bogs and marshy fens, which will dampen your ardor in the pursuit of domestic felicity. At once by the fair outside decoyed in give the fit price and to place your fireside within its walls, look in the next week to see your possession disputed by co-tenant rats, which no infallible remedy will extirpate. As a supplement to the pleasures of the town, obey the rules of old Isaac Walton, and in the quiet of the moonlit evening, drop a line into the fishing grounds of your cellar for the shiny eel, while sweet Mary, sitting by, in an attempt at song, will dispose to you the truant "frog in her throat." Suffer all this, Mr Editor, in short, to be a warning against the "hard shell" and the "soft shell." We are puzzled.—*Springfield Rep. & Ill.*

To be brief with our contemporary, we will endeavor to solve the mystification he has fallen into from the complexity of New York politics. These terms date from the efforts made to reunite the Cass and Van Buren Democracy of 1848, who were known as Hunkers and Barnburners. Some difficulty attended this reunion which gave rise to the use of new political epithets. The difference between a Hard Shell and Soft Shell is this: one favors the extension of the Fugitive Slave Law and goes for a distribution of the offices among the Nationals, while the other is a loud stickler for Union and harmony. The Hards embrace the Cass Hunkers of 1848 of the National School of politics, while the Softs are composed of the remnants of the Van Buren and Adams party of 1848, and each Hunkers as Secretary Marcy and Gov. Seymour.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Concord Democrat is responsible for the following:

"One of our exchanges prates on one which it says was laid on our table by Rev. Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith seems to be a layman as well as minister."

Hungary.

The London Times' correspondent writes from Vienna:

"The Hungarians, as a nation, deeply regret the ominous attempt on the Emperor, but there never was a more hostile feeling toward the government than at present. The nation, says a most intelligent person, "has been entirely deprived of self government, and very heavy taxes have been imposed on it, but these measures were perhaps necessary to the welfare of Austria. The great grievance is that some of the administrative measures are faulty, and until they are changed any improvement in the state of public feeling is utterly out of the question.

At present there is a kind of reign of terror, no one feeling secure that his turn to be arrested will not come next; old grievances are raked up, and to the astonishment of many persons they are now for the first time called on to give an account of their conduct in 1848 and 1849. There are denominated precautionary measures, but they are fast driving the people to despair, and it is not necessary here to say what extreme desperate men are capable of. When the *Times* for His Majesty's fortunate escape from the assassin's knife was celebrated in Presburg a short time ago, some students gave utterance to expressions which prudence forbids my repeating. The officials are said to have been put in ranks of the army for life.

Australia.

The *Niagara* brings the following glowing account. The *Melbourne Argus*, of the 3rd January, estimates the grand total of the yield up to 30th December, 1852, 2,098,321 ounces.

"We may say, in round numbers, 4,000,000 ounces, which, at $15 per oz, is £14,000,000 sterling, but its intrinsic value is certainly more nearly £16,000,000 sterling. The world has never, perhaps, exhibited so astonishing a result as these figures indicate. The number of diggers at various gold fields may now be estimated at 100,000, and the average earnings may probably still be calculated at an ounce per man per week."

France.

Col. Fremont—Gen. Pierce—The Empress.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes the following readable paragraph:

"Col. Fremont, who has resided in Paris for the last nine months, found himself a day or two ago, at a dinner at which he was present, seated next to one of the correspondents of the Belgian Press. You may be very sure that his portrait, his conversation, his wealth, his prospects, and his expected arrival in Paris, all in the *Independence* of the next morning, and are now going the rounds of the Parisian and Departmental papers. The Colonel fell into good hands, however, for the correspondent performed his rather delicate task of making his acquaintance with decorum and good taste. If the Belgian gentleman never before more apochryphal than that of the Colonel's forty leagues of gold bearing soil, their readers would be very happy by getting it.

The *Charivari* is amusing itself with comparing Cabinets for General Pierce, for we are still in a blind state of ignorance on that subject. It states that the fall at the Bourse yesterday, was owing to a list that passed from hand to hand, and excited universal terror. Peoples Bank stood at one, while those that had no hair, manifested their fright by means of goose-flesh. The principal names of this list were: Kossuth for foreign affairs, Ledru Rollin for the State Department; Mazzini for the Navy, Louis Blanc for the Treasury, &c. This is to ridicule the journals that affect an ultra conservatism, and imagine that Gen. Pierce is a Democrat, and he must be a demagogue; for you are aware that the two words have come to be synonymous in Europe.

The accouchement of the Empress is expected on or about the 15th of October; for the domestic of the Tuileries have already spread the intelligence, "Monsieur le Comte de Hor Mahy's pregnancy among her loving subjects. I regret to say that bets are positively offered and accepted as to the time of the Empress's confinement, as there is a strong opinion among many that she was a mother before she was a wife, and that the heir will be born a fortnight or so before he ought to be, I believe that I be the parent and petit of scandal. Mrs Howard has not yet left Paris. She is said to have given the Emperor little to do with her, and to be fatal to the Empress; after this, he will notice back to her. He has left her before, but has never failed to return, penitent and promising to amend.

The American President's Address.

From the London Times of March 18.

We are available publication of the opinion expressed by some of our cotemporaries, that the speech delivered by President Pierce, on his inauguration, is of a temperate and conservative character, or that the sweeping principles which the head of the American Government has thought fit to lay down, are materially qualified by the intimate manner in which they are cast. In our judgment, there is a mixture of looseness and pretension in the style of this discourse which is very characteristic of the Transatlantic mind, and which, in the hands of the chosen Governor of a powerful people. Although the diplomatic body were present when this address was delivered, it contained not one word which can be understood to convey the customary assurances of respect and good-will to the Powers of Europe, or even a passage about "a nation of Sovereigns standing unabashed even in the presence of Princes," or the "panoply of American citizenship," the boast of Webster, particularly in the case of stray bonnets, the effect of which will be considerably heightened.

The morning fashions consist of rich mourning millinery mantles, chimnets, habits, and rich flowers. The bonnets are full, and there are very few with cap crowns. They were of thin lace and straw. The mantles have pelerts and ruffles.

Mantles are, generally, of the yoke talma shape, and of various colors, suitable to the dress of the wearer.

Such are the spring fashions."

HOPES FOR THE LITTLE PRACTITIONERS AT HOME.—Never make a false note in practising, or in playing for amusement. It is something like telling a falsehood—*it tells false* of the time or lesson, and has a painful stroke, too, for the good ear of a listener. Hold your hand over the keys, and think—and before you touch, be sure that you are right, or you make a *slovenly* performer.

Bad Grammar.

The ungrammatical expressions "to home" for at home, "what" for are not, or are not; "I don't for I did, are nearly banished from good society—but one hears yet quite frequently, "these kind" and "those kind" for this and that kind—Young people need to have the ear cultivated to a correct use of language, as much to correct sounds in music. Accustomed early to a fine spoken English, ungrammatical expressions will ever after grate upon the ear—as with a cultivated musical ear, a discord will in music.

MRS HARRIET HOSMER, THE SCULPTOR.—A letter to the New York *Times* says of this young lady, that she "promises to become one of the most finished sculptors in the world. She is under the tuition of Mr. Gibson, and has modelled a large bust of Venus, to Gibson's infinite amusement and delight; he takes all Rome to see it, and says there is no sculptor in Rome who would do it better, while there are many who could not approach it."

Sense in Church.

Strangers are better teachers, sometimes, than friends. Here is Emerson's view (found in the Boston Journal) of a practice which is beginning, as we hope, to be discussed in our churches, that of obliging all gentlemen, seated in a pew, to walk out,—even after the services have commenced, to the manifest disturbance of the worshipers—to admit a lady or ladies to the *further end* of the pew; not the head truly, for one end seems to be as much the head as the other—to, with a view to protect women and keep them out of harm's way in the sanctuary, since the dangers to be apprehended there, do not "enter by the door," but "climb up some other way," to the child to be guarded. The commentary above mentioned is as follows:

Another peculiarity connected with their churches, is that the gentlemen always rising and leaving the pew to let a lady enter. A lady, indeed, when she reaches her pew, never thinks of going in till the gentlemen first step out, and then she waits for some one of the gentlemen after, only to repeat the performance in three minutes, when another lady comes in. I have often seen five gentlemen get up and get out. I was myself a victim to this practice. Last Sabbath I went over to New York to hear Dr. Spring preach. I could not find the doorkeeper to show me a seat, so I entered a vacant pew on chance, and set up at the head of it as we do in Scotland. Presently the church door opened and in walked a lady marshalled by a friend the door-keeper. Up they marched till they came to my pew, when he opening the door, beckoned to me with his finger to come out. Remembering how I was once served by him, she the same, I did so, and was so engaged in a hymn at the time, and was so engaged then I did not at first see the telegraphic signal, so that there sat I unpeacefully reading, and the door-keeper and my friend the lady, impatiently beckoning, until he stood the minister with, (for it was no less a personage whom I was keeping standing there, while round about sat the congregation,) uniformly looking. At last I caught his eye, or rather his finger—had to get up, and to the right about march, to let this freeborn lady enter her pew—possession, in this case, not proving nine points of the law.

☞ The Macomb *Independent* speaks of its place thus encouragingly:

Macomb at the present, presents truly quite a business appearance. There are now, some 20 or 30 different buildings about being erected besides a general expansion, to make other essential improvements. We have now *two* good Hotels, and nine Stores, all doing a flourishing business.

AUTON AND THEBE HAUTE RAILROAD.—We are much gratified to learn that the work on this road is progressing very rapidly; and that it will be pushed forward to completion with all practicable speed. The first section from Bunkerhill to Hillsboro is now graded; and nearly three miles of the road from Bunkerhill to Alton will be ready for the superstructure in the course of a few days.—*Alton Telegraph.*

By Last Night's Mail.

FIRE AT JANESVILLE.—The Stevens House was burnt to the ground on Tuesday afternoon, during the gale, and the block of brick buildings West. This Hotel was one of the best, if not the best in Wisconsin. We hope that its hospitable landlord, Capt. Kinsa, will have a new house put up forthwith.

☞ A. Hyatt Smith is elected Mayor of Janesville.

CHURCH BLOWN DOWN!—The Congregational Church at Kenosha was blown down during the high wind on Tuesday night. The building was smashed to atoms by the fall. No person injured.

Use Hove's Cough Candy.

BOOKBINDERIES FOR APRIL.—Just received by MILLER & CO.

L. B. OLMSTED & CO.,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and patrons that they have connected with their establishment a department for the manufacture and sale of MANTILLAS, SACKS, &c.

This department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. HARDIN, who will furnish Patterns of the newest styles of Dresses and Sleeves, and have on hand a variety of work done for our own customers as they shall wish to have done. April 4th

Albany Insurance Company

OF ALBANY, N. Y.

Incorporated in 1851—Charter Extended in 1858 and 1851.

THIS Company having pursued the business of insurance for more than forty years, continues to offer to the public the security of a large capital, combined with prudent management and liberality.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Gerry, Jr., Gerrit Y. Lansing, Peter Cagger, Jas. Kidder, Martin V. Reynolds, Archibald McIntyre, Jas. Stevenson, John Tweedy, Jacob D. Vanderpoel, Harmon Peckham, John C. Cheever, Jas. Gallup, Jr., Pres't. Sec'y. GEORGE W. PRESCOTT, Pres't.

S. GROSSBECK, Sec'y. FRANCIS VAN VECHTEN, Pres't.

WILLIAM A. GROVES, Agent.

Office South-East Corner of Clark and Lake-Sts. Chicago.

REFERENCES.

Wm. B. A. D. O. Ogden, J. H. Collins, Esq.
William S. Ayer, Esq., Chas. Walker & Son.
Isaac S. Mitchell, John L. Marsh.
William F. Bush. 4-8-1m

CLARENDON.

GATE PRESENTS HOUSE!

THE commodious and well known Hotel known from a term of years, would announce to the public that it has been refurnished in the highest style of modern elegance, and its proprietor would solicit a share of the patronage and convenience of guests.

The location of this House is central and commanding—being in the very heart of the city, upon the pet canal street, connected with the Lake by a Lock, and the Lake is now open to receive vessels. Omnibus and Baggage Wagon to and from all R. Roads and the adjacent country free of charge.

Horses and Carriages for hire at reasonable rates.

Rooms open at 7 o'clock; performances will commence at 7½. Box office open from 6 till 7 and from 8 till 9. Seats may be secured on application to P. Marshall, Treasurer.

Swiss Bell Ringers!

FAREWELL CONCERT, (IN THE UNITED STATES.)

AT TREMONT HALL,

On Friday and Saturday Evenings, April 8th & 9th, POSITIVELY FOR TWO EVENINGS ONLY!

KNEEBENSTEINER CELEBRATED ORIGINAL SWISS BELL RINGERS, have the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Chicago that they will positively take their farewell concert, for the above two evenings, as above. One of the greatest novelties of the age is their

MUSICAL SEA SHELLS,

Which being a new addition to the "divine art," it will be unnecessary to say that it is the sweetest musical instrument, Herr F. has now (temporarily) succeeded in constructing, and which he will introduce in the Swiss Instruments that breathe forth notes of exquisite melodious harmony, and which, in the hands of Herr F., Roars open as if by magic. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MAJOR BUNNELL, Advertising Agent.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the Bridewell.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

Sec. 1. The Keeper of the Bridewell shall have the custody, care, keeping and charge of the Bridewell, or house of correction, now established or established for the city, and of all persons committed thereto, under the supervision and direction of the Mayor and Committee on Police.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Keeper of the Bridewell to receive into the said Bridewell such persons as shall be committed thereto by the Mayor, or any Criminal Court, or Magistrate of the city, under the laws of the city, and he shall keep such persons at labor or otherwise, according to the sentence of the Court or Magistrate, or order of such persons, in such manner as the Mayor and Committee on Police, or the Common Council, may from time to time direct.

Sec. 3. The Keeper of the Bridewell shall keep a Record in which he shall enter the name of every person committed to the Bridewell, the nature of the offence, by whom, and when committed—the amount of the fine and costs—the time for which committed, and the time when, and how or by what authority discharged, and he shall carefully preserve copies of every order or warrant of commitment.

Sec. 4. The said Keeper shall on or before the last day of each month, and into the City Clerk's office, a report, verified by him for fees and costs, or otherwise, of all such persons committed to the Bridewell, the number of persons so received, the time, also the number of persons so discharged in the Bridewell, and the number of persons remaining therein, and the amount of fees and costs, and the amount of fines and costs, and the amount of fees and costs, and the amount of fines and costs, and the amount of fees and costs, and the amount of fines and costs

Auction Sales.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.
J. S. F. MUNROE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AUCTION AND COMMISSION
[illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1853.

[illegible]

The Tribune will regularly publish all Common Council Proceedings, as prepared by the City Clerk, together with such abstracts of the City Advertisements and all Official Notices as shall render it equally satisfactory to the Public, with the Official Paper, as respects all the Ordinances, Notices, Decrees, and Doings of the City Government.

For Corporation Notices see eighth column, third page.

INJUNCTION SCH.—The following is Judge Skinner's decision on the application of James H. Collins for injunction against the Illinois Central Railroad:

In the view of the case then that has been taken, it is the duty of this Court to grant its writ of injunction, restraining the defendants, their officers, attorney's and agents, from interfering or intermeddling with the complainant's water [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CANAL.

[illegible]

LAKE.

[illegible]

Lots and Lands at Auction.

EVERY FRIDAY, BY
CLARK & HARDING,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 7 Clark St., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

THE Four Story Fire Proof Brick Store, No. 81 Randolph st., third door from State st. Apply to
CLARK & HARDING, 7 Clark st.

A GRAND CHANCE
For an Immense Fortune within Five Years.

WE have for sale 40 acres of Land, only 14 miles west from Lake Michigan, and 11 from a city of a mile on the Illinois Railroad, which land is of a rich quality, owned by Judge Dickey, and he intends his whole family to settle on it, and improve it.

There are no taxes on the land for four years, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company is the present owner. This land is high and dry, and is adapted to every purpose, [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOK TRADE.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

Corporation Notices.

[illegible]

WANTS.

[illegible]

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad

[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Eric Canal Transportation.

[illegible]

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

[illegible]

Francis' Metallic Life Boats.

[illegible]

Mattrass and Bedding Warehouse

[illegible]

LADIES, ATTENTION!

[illegible]

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The Great Remedy for Consumption.

[illegible]

DISEASED LIVER.

[illegible]

COLORED FASHION PLATES

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

[illegible]

BANKS.

Commercial Exchange Company
BANKING
AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NORTH CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS
Chicago, Illinois.
Will receive deposits, make loans and discounts, buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, and all Western Currency at par.
HENRY BLAKE, Pres't.
F. G. ADAMS, Cashier.

F. G. ADAMS,
BANKER AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
84 Clark Street,
DRAFTS for sale on New York for
Exchange on Boston
Exchange on Philadelphia
Exchange on Baltimore
Exchange on Cincinnati
Exchange on Louisville
Exchange on St. Louis
Exchange on New Orleans
Exchange on Buffalo
Exchange on Detroit
Exchange on Milwaukie
Exchange on Dubuque
Exchange on Galena
Exchange on Chicago
Chicago, March 1, 1853.

Mechanics' Bank,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Transacts a General Banking business. Receives deposits, makes loans and discounts, buys and sells Exchange on all points of the United States, in Gold, Silver, and Western Currency at the lowest rates.
THE FARMERS' BANK,
NO. 100 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
EXCHANGE, COIN AND UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought and Sold. Interest allowed on Certificates of Deposit.
L. G. ROSS, Cashier.
THE CITY BANK,
No. 94 CLARK STREET,
Receives deposits, makes loans and discounts, buys and sells Exchange on all points of the United States, in Gold, Silver, Western Currency, and all other Coin.
Interest allowed on Certificates of Deposit.
JAMES CURTISS, Cashier.

J. A. Palmer & Co.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 18, Wall-street, New York.
COLLECTIONS made and promptly accounted for at all points of the United States.
REFERENCE—Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Washington, D. C. Notes wanted in his.

BANK OF CHICHIGOU,
NO. 84, CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
WE are prepared to receive deposits, make loans and discounts, buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Western Currency, and make collections on the most favorable terms.
DAVISON, MCGALLA & CO.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 69 CLARK ST.
Chicago, Ill.—Drafts on the United States and Canada, and Sterling Exchange for sale.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Jr.
Chicago, March 1, 1853.

Cutler, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 30 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Issue DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, and Bankers' Deposit Receipts payable at sight, in sums made to suit parties at the Union.
REFERENCES.
Bowen, Bacon & Co., Boston. Mason, Clark & Co., Boston.
Ward, Dexter & Co., Boston. Curtis, Rude & Fox, Boston.
Ward, Dexter & Dwelle, Boston. Carpenter & Vermilye, New York.
Ward, Dexter & Co., Worcester. Jesup, Aldrich & Co., Philadelphia.
J. H. Ingraham & Co., Philadelphia. Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Baltimore.
Hoyt, Sprague & Homer, Buffalo. Dennison, Hanchett & Co., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
OFFICE, 128 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD.
Capital, $100,000
Assets, $100,000
Aaron Leggett, Chas. D. Leng, Mt.
Ben Welch, N.Y. Charles Atwater, do.
Jas. Boorman, do. Geo. Griswold, do.
Jos. Blackwell, do. Jas. Lenox, do.
Jos. Sampson, N.Y. Geo. Dennison, do.
Jas. Phillips, do. Robert Kermit, do.
Chicago Agency, Office 84 Clark Street.

Fire Insurance.
THE HUDSON RIVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Astor House, Broadway. A. Pick, President.
Capital and Assets, $100,000 in
Policies taken on Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., at the lowest rates.
WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $100,000
WILL take risks on or take claims on any offered by our agents.
BEMIS, CURTISS & CO., Agents.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1853.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE
Ohio Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
OFFICERS:
David Page, President. J. H. Buchanan, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:
Benj. Page, Robert M. Scott, Wm. F. Ellis,
Jas. Buchanan, Geo. W. Clark, E. P. Livingston,
J. H. Buchanan, Thos. Marshall, E. F. Livingston,
Policies issued on terms as low as any other responsible Insurance Company.
Applications may be made to the Agent for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, Chicago.
A. CLEVELAND, Agent.

INSURANCE.
The New York Central Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Gideon J. Ferrier, Sec'y. Geo. D. Hardman, Pres't.
CAPITAL, $100,000. Chas. Buchanan, Vice Pres't.
THE STATE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
OF LAYTON (N.Y.)
Thos. Goodman, Sec'y. Thos. S. Bradford, Pres't.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
Insure against Lightning in the above Companies, on dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., on the most favorable terms, on the whole Companies, or the Insurance effected by them, in case of death, we insure the Life of the Insured for one year free.
Office, No. 84 Clark-street, Chicago.
DAVISON, MCGALLA & CO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
THE undersigned, Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to take Insurance on Property in the above Companies, at the lowest rates, on the whole Companies, or the Insurance effected by them, in case of death, we insure the Life of the Insured for one year free.
Office, No. 84 Clark-street, Chicago.
DAVISON, MCGALLA & CO.

Cutler, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 30 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Issue DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, and Bankers' Deposit Receipts payable at sight, in sums made to suit parties at the Union.
REFERENCES.
Bowen, Bacon & Co., Boston. Mason, Clark & Co., Boston.
Ward, Dexter & Co., Boston. Curtis, Rude & Fox, Boston.
Ward, Dexter & Dwelle, Boston. Carpenter & Vermilye, New York.
Ward, Dexter & Co., Worcester. Jesup, Aldrich & Co., Philadelphia.
J. H. Ingraham & Co., Philadelphia. Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Baltimore.
Hoyt, Sprague & Homer, Buffalo. Dennison, Hanchett & Co., Chicago.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N

1853.
CHARLES WALKER. CHARLES N. WALKER.
C. WALKER & SON,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, PORK, SALT AND LUMBER.
318, WATER ST.....CHICAGO, ILL.
American Transportation Company,
AND
NEW YORK AND TEHAWANDA LINE.
To and from New York and Buffalo or Tonawanda ports, via Lake Ontario.
APPLY TO
R. N. Gilsey, 10 Broad street, New York
P. G. Gilsey, do.
J. N. Gilsey, Albany.
A. G. Ely, Buffalo.
J. Brown, Tonawanda.
C. Walker & Son, Chicago.
Chas. Parkman, 24 N. Pratt St. Pier at Foot A. Street
Baltimore, Jan. 3, 1853—3m4
PROPRIETORS OF THE
PENSILA AND CHICAGO LINE
On the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Illinois River.
Stage daily to St. Louis and intermediate points.
Only route made by the proprietors of the Pensilla and Chicago line of packets and stages.
Passage, including board and lodging, $10.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.
Apply to the Agent for the Pensilla and Chicago Line, on board the packet boat Pensilla, at Chicago.
Mark Packages "Care J. P. Chapin."
1853.
Union Transportation Company.
BY ERIE CANAL.
PROPRIETORS:
H. H. WOLCOTT & CO., Office, New York:
J. ROOT & CO., Albany:
RAYMOND & CO., Buffalo.
THIS Company, having added largely to its facilities for the transportation of Produce, Merchandise, and Passengers, on the Western Lakes with Independent Steamers, and
AGENTS:
H. H. Wolcott & Co., 112 Broad st., New York.
Tho. O'Donnell, do.
L. T. Spencer & Co., Chicago.
S. H. POMEROY & CO.
1853.
FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION DEALERS,
IN
PRODUCE, PORK AND FLOUR,
Nos. 120, 122 and 124 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Buffalo or New York.
Commission Orders and consignments will receive their prompt attention.
Elevator for handling grain attached to their warehouse.
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, 84 CLARK ST.
H. N. GILSEY & CO.,
NILES & WHEELER,
Are forwarding Produce and Merchandise by the Line from Buffalo to Chicago, Milwaukie, Racine, Southport, Green Bay, Dubuque, Galena, Burlington, Davenport, Rock Island, Keokuk, Quincy, Alton, Cairo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Boston, Troy, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipsic, Frankfort, Berlin, Stettin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Gottenburg, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, Marseilles, Lyons, Paris, Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Lisbon, Oporto, Madeira, Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Calcutta, Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Sydney, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, Adelaide, Swan River, Cape Town, Port Natal, Mauritius, Sandwich Islands, Honolulu, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Havana, Matanzas, Cuba, Kingston, Jamaica, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Gonaives, Cape Haytien, Santiago de Cuba, Curaçao, Carthagena, Chagres, Panama